

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XVIII.

Daily Democrat

EDITION OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE
COUNTRY.

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copy.

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year.

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when the mail facilities were cut off in Southern Kentucky and Tennessee, can obtain them now by giving us notice where they received them and where they now with them forwarded for the time paid for.

The arguments of Abolitionists are the most contradictory it has ever been our duty to read. The first proposition is, that the black labor in the South, protected and sheltered by State institutions, expels the labor of the white, and thus is a decided injury to the dominant race. Therefore, the good of the white, it should be abolished. If this is so, what is to be the result of their philanthropic measure? The whites will gradually deprive the blacks of all the labor, by their superior energy and industry, and these will be thrown upon the community, an idle, thriftless, vagabond race, to be supported by taxation upon white labor in indulgence and debauchery. The duty which has compelled the master to support the slave and make him useful, will have passed away, and instead of the burden resting where it should, and where it can be made remunerative, it will fall upon all men—the white labor as well as the wealthy planter—and no return will be made. It is a plain fact that it requires about three hundred million dollars per annum to support the negroes. This is now done by the master, who gets a profit in return, but when the white labor has eaten it out, the necessary poor house, police regulations, &c., will have increased this sum to five hundred million dollars per annum; a tax, in times of profound peace, equal to what he now pays in the midst of the most gigantic war civilization and savage world has ever seen, exceeding the tremendous efforts of man in the days of the elder Napoleon. The conclusion is indisputable upon the premises of the Abolitionists. Therefore, when any man in the North or South is addressed by such arguments, and trusts in them, he must get his own consent to pay annually a tax of five hundred millions of dollars per annum for this one purpose alone; and add to it two or three hundred millions additional, for the usual expenses of the government, we do not think it would be an excess to put down the government expenses, one year after another, including war time as well as peace, under such a scheme, at a thousand million per annum. Then, if we add the favorite colonial scheme, with its enormously additional expenses, we can come within the mark by placing the annual governmental expenses at fifteen hundred millions of dollars per annum. This is not excessive. There is the expense of removing them from all parts of the country, the expense of shipping, the purchase of the territory to which they are exiled, the expense of sustaining them suppose that we grant that their labor, released from competition of the whites, was to pay five hundred million above what is necessary to feed and clothe them—even the Abolitionists do not grant this much—which is more than they get in serfdom, but put the figures down at a minus; still there is a thousand million. That is, every man, woman and child has to pay each \$20 per annum to support the negro, or to every father of a family of size, the sum of \$45 per annum. There is no use arguing such a question. No people can pay it. It is an absurdity. It is clear that the substitution of white for slave labor involves the duty of sustaining the negro, or exterminating them with fire and sword. This is the plain matter-of-fact philanthropy of Abolitionism and colonization, and includes the sum total of its morality.

The very reverse of the above proposal is assumed by many Abolitionists—that the negro labor is superior to the white. That is, that the negro, emancipated from the trammels of slavery, and elevated to the position of the white man, will do better; will be at least equal to him, and in many avocations superior. These men are not struggling, then, to make this a republic of white men, but blacks. The result of their arguments is, that blacks being fully equal to the whites, and in some cases superior, will be brought into competition with them. The fact then, before every white laborer is, that when this scheme succeeds, he may expect a black competitor in every field of life—on the farm, in the workshop, in the manufactures, and as domestic servants. Every where he will find the negro underworking him, and placed upon a precisely equal footing with him. Is there any white laboring man, whose philanthropy extends so far, that, for the purpose of emancipating slaves, he is willing to take the bread from the mouth of his little ones? And yet madmen and fanatics are daily and hourly telling him in the lecture rooms, in the stump and in Congress, that such is to be the result, for the conclusion is inevitable, and lasting the day when it is accomplished by the millennium.

If this be true, the white laborer must prepare for the consequences. The negro, no longer confined by the laws to a particular State or section, will seek his market wherever it can be found. If he is equal to the white, he will no more confine himself to one section than the white does Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, notwithstanding stringent laws, will soon find floods of laborers pouring in upon them. The increase of the blacks cannot be confined to the new slave States. It must, in the nature of things, spread, and it will certainly seek the border free States. If they are profitable, more profitable to employers than white labor, they will, as inevitable, make their way to these water fads in level.

We have thus succinctly placed the two arguments, the only two we have heard that were not all frost, before our readers. It is easy to see that, granted in turn this premise upon which both proceed, that the emancipation of slavery will be a direct injury to the country. We can state shortly what would be the ultimate result of either. After a heavy, exposing and turbulent, the States in which there were negroes would be compelled, in self-defense, to retrace the old laws, and again reduce the blacks to bondage. Men need not go insane upon the

it is not a question whether slavery is an evil or not, any more than it is an evil for man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. It is a fact and condition that can be altered without producing injury to both classes. The negroes are here and must be managed. The wisdom of the past shows that they have been at least as well cared for as the laboring whites, and until we can so improve upon the past as to relieve the destination and suffering of our own race, we had better refrain from experimental plans to add to the comforts of one already situated as God intended them.

Ben Wade, Abolition Senator from Ohio, is a Union sinner now. He and his friends have a holy horror of rebels. In 1859 some negro recusers were convicted by the District Court of the United States, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. They applied for a writ of habeas corpus. Some ladies about that time presented a banner to an association of the sons of liberty. Wade made a speech and out loose thus:

Ladies and fellow citizens, the hour of trial has come. Twenty of our neighbors are in jail, mostly for right. John Brown is in Canada. Now shall we stand silent in the face of all our boasting and threats? In the name of God let us be true to our words. Let us be true to our professions and principles. If the Supreme Court of Ohio does not grant the habeas corpus, the people of the Western Reserve must grant it—sword in hand if need be—regardless of everything but duty, but morality, God and justice. This is the only alternative left for us. If we are not towards, bringing slaves—if we are not dead and insensible to the principles of our fathers—if there is one spark of “give us liberty or give us death” left in us—if we are not ready to become field hands on a cotton plantation, we will rise and shout in the ears of tyrants, “reign ye people!” until our State and nation are relieved from the lands against floods.

No wonder Ben has a horror of rebels. He is himself, and knows how mean a thing a rebel is. Ben, however, found the spirit willing, but the flesh weak. The Court didn’t release the Christian “slaves,” and Wade didn’t march, but he hates rebels.

Lloyd Garrison, Abolition pioneer, was asked if he was for a restoration of the old Union, said:

That was a guilty Union, committed with the blood of slaves and rebels—a compact with death and an agreement with hell.” In the making of which “Washington and his companions” committed a grievous sin. The natural and inevitable result of it is a divided member republic, and a tremendous civil war, through the treason of the very slaveholding class that originally dictated the terms of the Union, and also as a Divine retribution for trampling upon the poor and needy! Not for my sake of worlds ought it to be, even if it could be restored, with all its ignominious conditions and horrid pro-slavery compromises!

We are constantly reminded of the mischief this Congress has done and is still doing. Grant it all; it is just what all Union men said would happen. The South deserted her post. There is a remedy for all these evils now apprehended. Let the South return to her place in the Government and she is secure. If she will not do so, she has no right to complain. The remedy is in her own hands, and if she refuses to adopt it, it is her own crime, and she pays the penalty.

Loyejoy, that Abolitionist, has introduced a bill to make liberty national and slaves sectional. The truth is, the object of Loyejoy & Co. is to make the negro national and the white men sectional. They expect to come in themselves as honorary members of the African race.

Some of the Republican party in Congress have got tired of these committees to expose frauds and ventiate the conduct of their friends. Members of Congress are, perhaps, apprehensive that their exploits in finance may be pounced upon by some of these committees.

The Richmond Enquirer accuses the Confederates of lying about the battle of Shiloh. Certainly a great many of them were left lying about there, but they are hardly to blame for that involuntary act after their exhibitions of valor.

This Congress has abolished polygamy in Utah. It took this Congress to undertake the exploit. We expect and recommend that this Congress forbid, by solemn enactment, the Digger Indians eating ants.

Congress has investigated charges of fraud and corruption, and exposed the master in several instances, but what’s the use? Negroes only learn from these reports how the Government can be cheated.

This Congress will not inquire how many white men have been arrested in the last ten or twelve months. They are ready however, to make all sorts of inquiries about negroes arrested.

Summer thinks it a great outrage that Abolitionists should have removed their slaves from the Federal District. His despotic legislation is no outrage.

Summer attacked the Provost Guard of Louisville. If he were to make such an attack in person, he would do well to see that his rear was well covered.

The Richmond Dispatch says the Confederacy trembles in the balance on the event at Yorktown. It is about time for it to begin to tremble.

Gen. Smith’s horse must be a galan. One when he went into the fight he didn’t want any one to back him.

The radicals think the siege of Yorktown unprofitable, but McClellan is making a good investment of it.

Two large vessels have already started from Boston, for New Orleans, loaded with ice.

Gen. Smith’s horse reared and threw him. That horse ought to belong to the rear guard.

Loyejoy is called a bag of wind. He seemed to be nothing but bellows at Ballou Run.

If Humphrey Marshall falls back on Kentucky, won’t he be apt to smash it all to pieces?

There is nothing to do in Fremont’s Department, and he is the very man for the position.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1862.

NUMBER 245.

From Pittsburg Landine.

(Correspondence of St. Louis Republican.)

PITTSBURG LANDINE, TENN., April 29, 1862.

“How dull it is!” “Wish I was home!” “Holler after me when we meet each other, either urging on some horse through the woods, or walking along the scorching sun upon the plain. Yet the calm of preparation has passed, and the excitement of accomplishment, although everything seems so quiet, is near.

All day the great army here has been moving, slowly, it is true, yet moving. Our advance is two or three miles nearer Corinth, but it has been yet, and goes on again in the morning.

To-morrow, from all appearances, the movement will be still more decided, and we shall be in full participation in it. Before the present week passes, Corinth will have been found occupied, or a battle have been fought there. Of the two former is most probable, and the great army beyond the West may have to roll many miles before Corinth before meeting a foe. If the latter retreat there seems little doubt that Grand Junction will be the place chosen for another stand. A description of its location and advantages you have already received. Daily a few deserters come from the rebel ranks, who, nothing now is obtained from them. Their statements are greatly, some making the census a hundred thousand, others only half the number. While Beauregard, in strict accordance with the rules of reliability since the war began, couples a dozen different positions, and has chosen as many courses of action. In two or three days, however, the truth will be known. Something of still greater interest to the public is a knowledge regarding the efficiency of the army here, and its capability to cope with that of the rebels. All that its leaders could do to make the various systems of reserves, out-offs, canals, and embankments thoroughly discussed, and the conclusion arrived at in favor of the latter as the only really practicable and certain defense of the lands against floods.

The river is described as a canal, running

through a bed of hard blue clay, almost

as enduring as stone. Hence, the channel

does not change as do other streams resem-

bling this, but it remains always the same,

unless when a cut off is made through a

rock. It thus seems that the river is a vast

natural trench, into which forever flow

the streams from the Rocky Mountains and

the Alleghanies; and this entire flow is

carried on with all its sediment, depositing

nothing except in times of overflow,

and sweeps to the gulf, leaving always the

same clear clay bottom, and clay and sand

sides to the greatest canal.

The tides in the Mississippi are felt as far up as Red River landing, three hundred

and sixteen miles from the mouth. At Baton Rouge the mean tide is two tenths of a foot.

The tide in the Gulf is but one foot and two

inches, yet this perceptible effect is pro-

duced two hundred and forty-five miles up

the river. There are three great annual

floods in the river, in January, March, and

October. The river is above mid-water

stage from the last of December till July,

and below it the rest of the year. The area of the Mississippi valley is 1,256,000 square miles. The yearly fall of rain in this valley is about 84,000,000,000 cubic feet. The Mississippi discharges annually 19,400,000,000 cubic feet, or about one quarter of the amount which falls from the clouds.

The tides in the Mississippi are felt as far up as Paducah. Scarcey a day now goes by without steamers being fired into, and per-

sons on board killed or wounded. That this is not even more frequent is chiefly owing to the exertions of Colonel W. L. Lowe, in command at Fort Henry. This officer’s zealous performance of duty merits more than a passing notice. Colonel Lowe is of

the rank of major-general, and is the well-known wall-knife cavalry regiment, “Gulf Horse.” Since occupying Fort Henry his command has performed all the duties of that post, besides protecting the telegraph line from there to Paducah. The Colonel has also broken up two camps of the enemy at stations on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, besides seizing eighty thousand dollars’ worth of Confederate stores. Scouting parties have also been constantly scouring the country, and doing much to prevent attacking and breaking up passing steamers. Until the rebels are driven from Corinth, however, this latter will not be able to move.

As I close my letter there is great joy among the soldiers over a dispatch received by General Halleck, and posted, *je la Balle* in style, near headquarters, announcing the capture of New Orleans.

For the Louisville Democrat.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Lagrange, Oldham county, Ky., having heretofore

signed a card saying that we had heard

that it had been reported in some parts of

the country by Mr. F. M. Barbour that T. A. Rodman was not a good Union man,

which card has since been published in

the *Standard* of the city of Louisville.

The present Collector of New Orleans,

originally appointed by the influence of

Slidell, is J. Hatch, a native of Saratoga

county, N. Y., who signalized his ad-

vancement by robbing the

Milwaukee bank, and was subsequently

arrested and sent to the penitentiary.

He was then released on a writ of habeas

corpus, and is now in the service of the

Confederacy.

He is a man of great energy and

intelligence, and has a decided predilec-

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MEDICAL.



These Bitters

are not offered to the public as a medicine which will cure all the "ills which flesh is heir to," but as a remedial agent—a great Regulator of the system.

In the Biliary districts of the West and South there has, for a long time, been much needed an article of Stomach Bitters, which, if taken in proper quantities, and at the proper time, are a sure preventive of

*Bilious Fever,
Fever and Ague,
Liver Complaint,
Cyspepsia,
Indigestion,
Jaundice,
Kidney Complaints,*

and all diseases of a similar nature.

These Bitters
are composed of rare and powerful roots and herbs, which make them
Highly Tonic.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the poor man's Friend

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
save the poor man many Doctor's Bills.

Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the rich man's Solace
and Comfort.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
invigorate the weak and
diluted.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
drive away melancholy
and make life enjoyable.

Dr. Roback's
Stomach Bitters
are the Soldier's Friend, by
preventing Diarrhea, Dys-
entery, Rheumatism, etc.

These Bitters are put up in quart bottles, of which the above is a facsimile. The label is finely engraved, and is provided with a safe-guard from counterfeits. Price \$1 per bottle, or size for \$5.

C. W. Roback, Proprietor, No. 6 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, to whom all orders should be addressed.

FOR SALE BY
W. & H. BURKHARDT, General Agents, RAY-
MOND & TYLER, Wholesale and small Agents
and by Druggists and Merchants everywhere.

F. H. GIBSON,
Apothecary,
Capitol Drug Store, opposite Postoffice,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, DRUGS, &c.;
CHOICE TOILET AND FANCY AR-
TICLES;
FINE AND PURE LIQUORS FOR
MEDICINAL PURPOSES, &c.;
FINE TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
mildly dry.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH
304 Fourth street.

NEW GOODS.
Lace Mantles and Points;
Silk Mantillas;
Organdies and Jaconets;
Beautiful Lawns, 12 1/2 to 16c;
French Jaconets, all colors;
Linen Lawns, Mozambiques;
Batties; Ginghams;
Embroidered Mozambiques;
Grenadiers and Poppies;
Silk of every description;
Paravols and Sun Umbrellas;
Hosiery and Gloves;
Hoop Skirts and Corsets;
Bleached and Brown Cottons;
Plantation Drills;
Plaid Cottons;
Black Goods, every variety.

Our stock is fresh from importers' hands, bought exclusively for us, which enables us to offer inducements that cannot be surpassed.

MARTIN & CRUMBAUGH,
504 Fourth St., bet. Market and Jefferson.

MILLINERY!
For Cash Only.

Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE
respectfully informs the public that
she is now opening a fresh stock of assignable
Paris Millinery!

Order promptly and fully filled.

Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE,
504 Fourth St., bet. Market and Jefferson.

CASH ONLY
Orders promptly and fully filled.

Mr. J. A. BEATTIE,
504 Fourth St., bet. Market and Jefferson.

Now PLANTATION MOLASSES—5¢ BOTTLES
received per steamer Lander and Company.

RAVENSBURG, TODD & CO.

627

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK & DOWNS,
Cor. Fourth & Jefferson,
HAVE NOW RECEIVED AND ARE DAILY OPEN-
ing their Spring supply of

FANCY AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
Embracing

Ladies' Dress Goods in
variety,
Household Linens and
Cottons,
Embroideries, Laces, &
Hosiery,
Mourning Goods in va-
riety,

White Goods, all kinds,
Mantles and Shawls,
Domestics and Planta-
tion Goods.

Our stock will be renewed from day to day, and we
offer to our friends and customers inducements in the

BEST QUALITIES

—OR—

DRY GOODS,
That cannot be obtained elsewhere.

MARK & DOWNS,
No. 2 and 4 Masonic Temple Building.

Shelby College Lottery
—AND—

Library Association Co.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED IN THE SHELBY
COLLEGE LOTTERY OFFICE, 216 Main Street,
AS YOU COMPANY'S Supplementary Library
from the following licensed Vendors in Louisville, Ky:

THOS. G. ASH,
No. 104 Fourth street, below Main.

H. T. ASH,
No. 104 Market street.

JARRETT BULL,
No. 104 Market street, above Preston.

CHAS. N. CORRI,
No. 115 Fifth street, below Jefferson.

E. DEHART,
No. 115 Market street, between Fifth and Sixth.

W. B. ERSKINE,
No. 115 Third street, in old post office building.

FRANK ERSKINE,
No. 115 Market street, near Third.

PHIL. E. GRAY,
No. 115 Jefferson street, above Floyd.

J. H. GAMBLE,
No. 115 Market street, between Third and Fourth.

C. LANDRUM,
No. 115 First street.

G. MOORE,
Fourth street, under National Hotel.

JOAN McMAHON,
No. 115 Market street, above Shethy.

H. O. MERCEZ,
No. 115 Third street.

THOS. PAYNE & WM. F. MEYER,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.

S. N. STEELE,
Market street, two doors below Main.

M. C. TULLY,
No. 115 Market street, between Main and Market.

D. F. WEIGHT,
No. 115 Third street, near Jefferson.

W. E. WADE,
No. 115 Market st., between Sixth and Seventh.

Shelby College Lottery Managers' Office, No. 216 Main Street, Library Association Company's Supplementary Library, No. 104 Jefferson street. 15¢ dms.

We would respectfully announce that we have opened a

Wholesale Millinery
ESTABLISHMENT

In this city, and shall keep continuing in that line. Having a large establishment in New York will enable us to keep the Louisville department supplied with the latest styles as they appear in the market. We will pay particular attention to our selections for the Louisville market, and hope to receive a liberal patronage. Very respectfully,

OTIS & CO.,
Over J. M. Robinson & Co., 1516 Main street,
Louisville, Ky., and
405 Broadway, New York.

mildly dry.

SPRING GOODS.

WE HAVE ON HAND AND ARE
constantly receiving all kinds suited to the season, to which we call the attention of buyers.

at 9th.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CORPORATION HOSPITAL EXISTING
under the name RITE & SMALL is this day dis-
solved by mutual consent. All persons having claims
against the corporation are directed to file them with
the committee appointed to receive them before the
1st instant, and all persons indebted to the cor-
poration are requested to call and settle their indebtedness
before the 1st instant. The corporation will then be
dissolved, and the assets will be turned over to the
hands of an officer for collection.

The corporation will be dissolved in the same
order of business as it was created.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The 1st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., from
the front of the Rite & Small building, 115 Jefferson street,
the corporation will be dissolved.

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the front of the Rite & Small building, 115 Jefferson street,
the corporation will be dissolved.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.—The 1st instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., from
the front of the Rite

